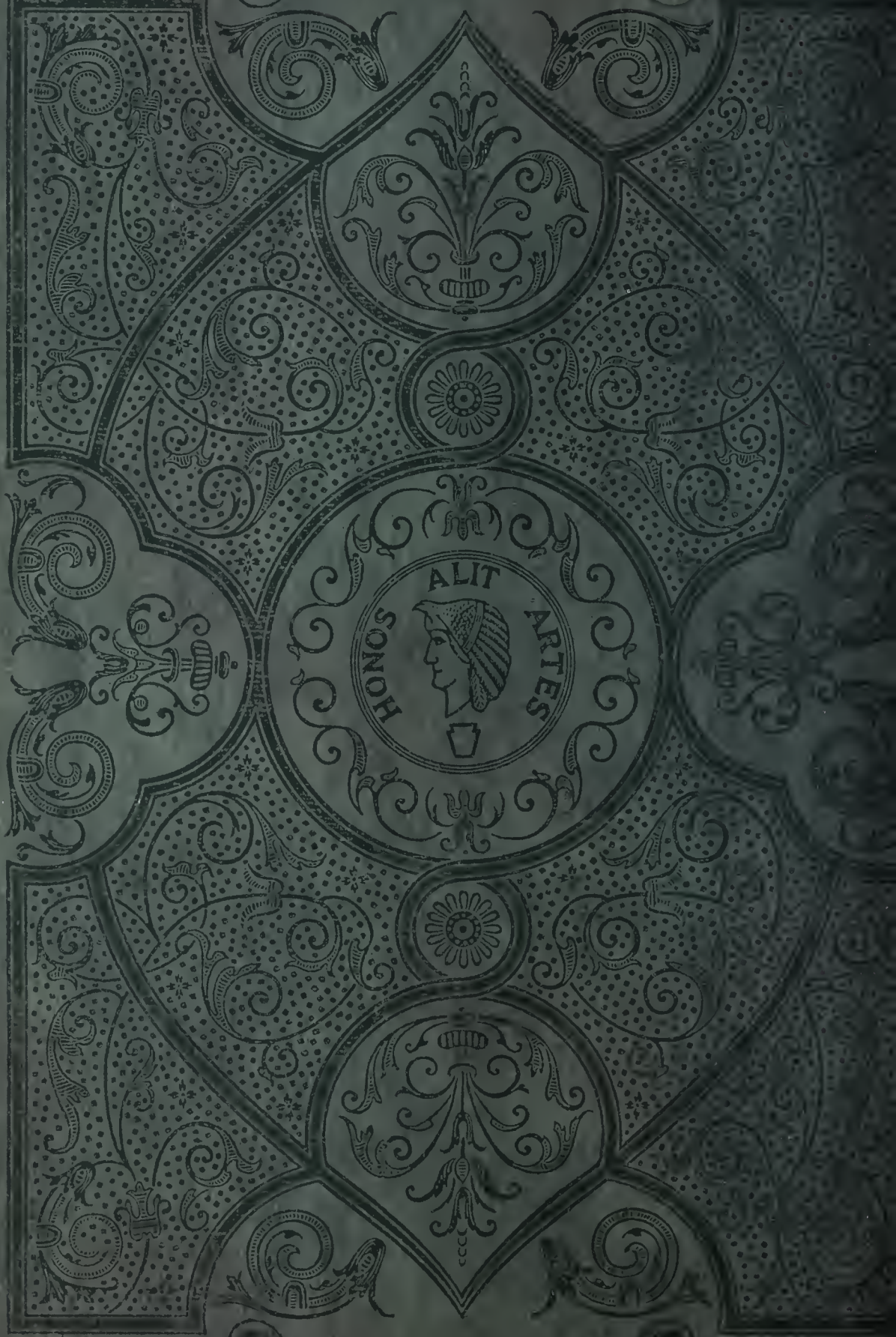
FOUNDERS DAY

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

FOUNDERS DAY



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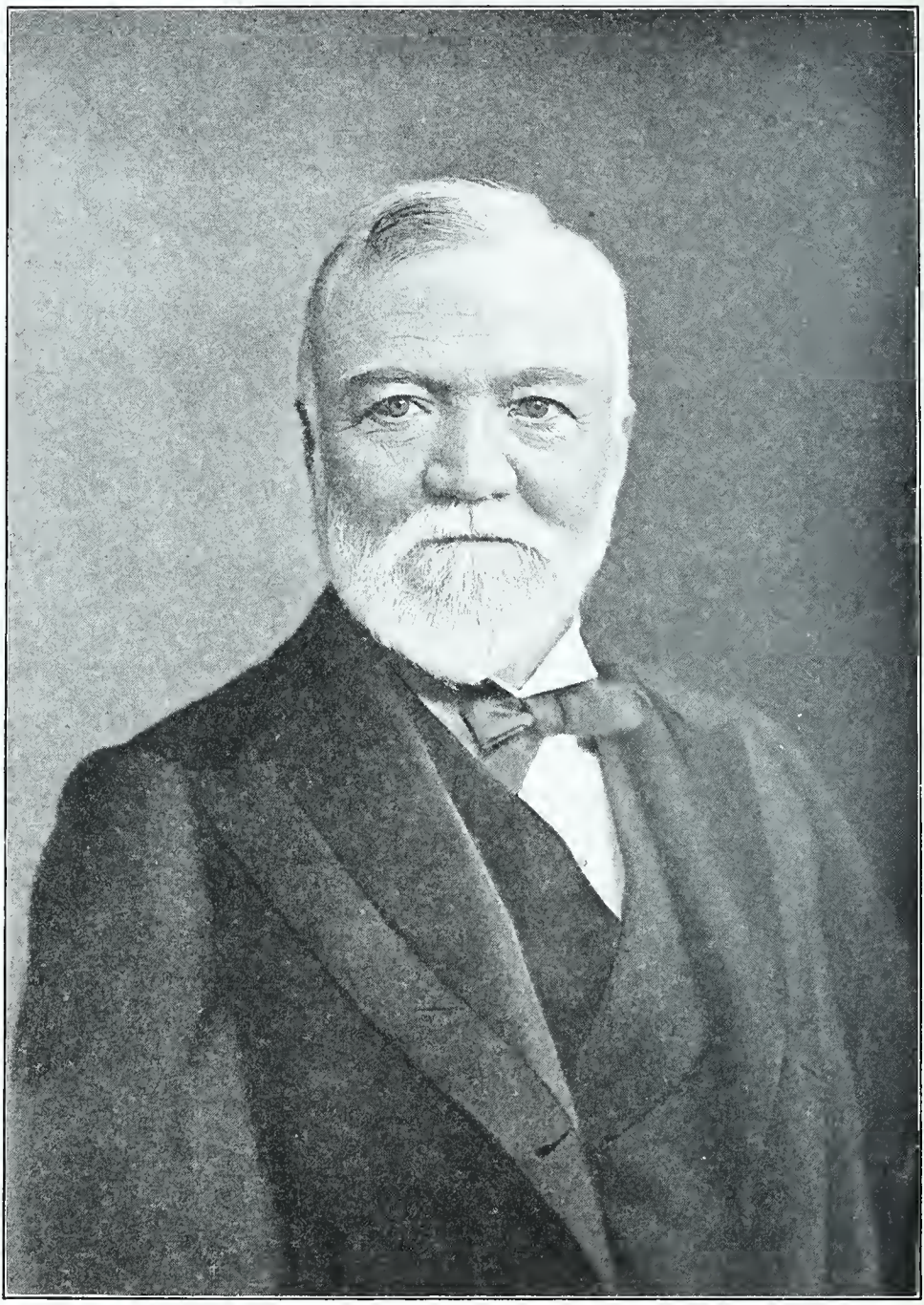

Andrew Carnegie

THE TWENTY-FOURTH CELEBRATION OF FOUNDER'S DAY

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1920

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE
PITTSBURGH

THE·DE VINNE·PRESS

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Organist and Director of Music

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The Carnegie Institute

FOUNDER'S DAY
1920

THE Carnegie Institute held its twenty-fourth celebration of Founder's Day on Thursday afternoon, April 29, 1920, with the usual attendance of a large audience and the presence of the Trustees and Officers of the Institute and a group of specially invited guests upon the platform.

The floral decorations seemed to transform the platform into an Italian garden, making a very attractive background for the occasion.

The guest of honor this time was Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, who had just completed a long and distinguished service as Minister to Denmark. Seated near him were various painters, orators and critics, attracted this time by the resumption of the International Exhibition of Paintings, a feature which had dropped out of the life of the Institute for the past five years on account of the war.

The exercises were opened by the playing of Herold's Overture to "Zampa" by Mr. Charles Heinroth, Organist and Director of Music.

PRESIDENT CHURCH: Ladies and gentlemen, I am told just now that the words "Rodef Shalom" are Hebrew for "Pursuers of Peace." If that is true, and Dr. Goldenson tells me it is, I should like to be, at least in spirit, a member of that congregation.

Dr. Goldenson, the Rabbi of the Rodef Shalom Congregation, will deliver the invocation.

INVOCATION

REV. DR. SAMUEL H. GOLDENSON

HEAVENLY FATHER: Thou who art all in all, who dwellest in the near and in the far, before whom all secret things lie revealed, what is it that we can say unto Thee that Thou dost not know altogether? Before our impulses enter the heart Thou hast felt them; before our thoughts are fashioned in the mind Thou hast perceived them; before our words are formed on the tongue Thou hast heard them.

And yet we would raise our voices to Thee. Not to remind Thee of our presence do we speak nor to inform Thee of our purposes, activities or achievements, but to render ourselves the more conscious of Thy being and to make us thankful that Thou art the source of all that we are and all that we have. We invoke Thy name that these purposes and achievements of

Founder's Day Group, April 29, 1920, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ours may become more deeply informed with the spirit of understanding, the spirit of counsel and of might and of the fear of Thee.

We thank Thee for this institution dedicated to the attainment of the knowledge of what is true; consecrated to the appreciation of what is beautiful and devoted to the achievement of human well-being and to the understanding that man does not live alone but that his self-fulfillment must include the welfare of his fellow-men.

We thank Thee for the spirit of generosity that animated the founder of this Temple of the arts of life. We recall his name with gratitude and hold his memory in deep affection. We pray unto Thee that his appreciation and exemplification of the stewardship of power and of wealth may lead others to devote their substance in like manner to the furtherance of the arts of peace, the ideals of science and the service of society.

We thank Thee for those who have unselfishly accepted the trusteeship of these high purposes. May they continue to make this institution the treasure-house of those values that abide and the dwelling-place of the creative and conserving spirit of mankind.

In this day of social unrest and of disconcerting anxieties and uncertainties we pray unto Thee to endow us with the light of elevated purposes and the healing power of generous sympathies. Help us to become deeply conscious of the high responsibility that rests upon every leader to think carefully, to feel

truly and to will firmly to the end that justice and righteousness may prevail in all things done in private and in public, and that man may be able to look upon man and call him brother and all together look up to Thee and call Thee Father. Amen.

"The Song of the Camp," by H. J. Stewart, was then sung by the Pittsburgh Male Chorus.

THE SONG OF THE CAMP

Dr. Humphrey J. Stewart

"Give us a song," the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding,
When the heated guns of the camps allied
Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan in silent scoff
Lay grim and threat'ning under;
And the tawny mound of the Malakoff
No longer belched its thunder.

There was a pause; a guardsman said:
"We storm the forts to-morrow;
Sing while we may; another day
Will bring enough of sorrow."

They lay along the batt'ry's side,
Below the smoking cannon:
Brave hearts, from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love, and not of fame;
Forgot was Britain's glory:
Each heart recalled a diff'rent name,
But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Class composed of Disabled Soldiers and Sailors

Sent to the Carnegie Institute of Technology by the Federal Board of Education

"Young Woman in Olive Plush"

Awarded Medal of the First Class (Gold) carrying with it a prize of $1500

Abbott Thayer

Voice after voice caught up the song,
  Until its tender passion
Rose like an anthem rich and strong,
  Their battle-eve confession.

Dear girl, her name he dared not speak,
  But as the song grew louder,
Something upon the soldier's cheek
  Wash'd off the stains of powder.

Beyond the dark'ning ocean burned
  The bloody sunset's embers,
While the Crimean valleys learned
  How English love remembers.

And once again a fire of hell
  Rained on the Russian quarters,
With scream of shot, and burst of shell,
  And bellowing of mortars.

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim
  For a singer, dumb and gory,
And English Mary mourns for him
  Who sang of Annie Laurie.

Sleep, soldiers! Still in honored rest
  Your truth and valor wearing:
The bravest are the tenderest,
  The loving are the daring.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and gentlemen, this is the first Founder's Day since Mr. Carnegie's death. On his first birthday after he had been taken away from us there was a great Memorial Meeting held in this hall, under the auspices of the Board of Trustees of the

Carnegie Institute, when Mr. Charles M. Schwab pronounced a very familiar and tender address and eulogy on the life and accomplishments of Mr. Carnegie, and there were other appropriate exercises.

Mr. Carnegie's life reads like a page from a fairy book. He came to Pittsburgh from his home in Scotland as a very poor little boy, the son of a very poor weaver, and he amassed a fortune by his own energy and his genius, which was almost unsurpassed in the history of the world. Then he began the great task of giving it away,—a task that, he once said to me, was greater than acquiring it, because what he was trying to do was to give his fortune away wisely. Whenever he thought of beautiful or useful institutions that could bring happiness and delight to the human spirit, he would rub Aladdin's lamp and straightway they would be created. I do not think he quite believed in the principle of helping people individually, and yet at the time of his death he had a pension roll for needy people and people whom he wished to remember in that way, of enormous proportions. But what he did believe in was the creation of institutions like this, which would benefit the whole mass of the people everywhere and enable them, by helping themselves, to be helped by the things which he established for that purpose.

Speaking of his efforts to give away his wealth wisely, I wonder if you know how hard a task that was for him, how hard it must be for other men of benevo-

lent mind. Mr. Carnegie said to me on more than one occasion, "If you can tell me how I can give away a million dollars wisely, you will make me the happiest of men." Then, after a brief thought on the subject, I would say, "Give it away thus and so," and he would say, "Yes, but that is not wise." On one occasion he wrote a letter like this: "If you had ten million dollars beyond your own needs, what would you do with it? A prize for a good answer." Well, perhaps we have often dreamed what we would do if we had wealth like that; but when you find it that way on your doorstep, it is very hard to tell what you will do with it. It was too much of a job for me, and I submitted it to the elder statesmen on this platform, Judge Reed and Mr. Mellon and the rest of them, and they framed the answer. But I am speaking of these things to show how Mr. Carnegie studied to do the best thing in the world in the wisest way. So we cannot quite agree with Mark Antony when he says,—

> "The evil that men do lives after them,
> The good is oft interred with their bones."

Mr. Carnegie never did any evil to the hurt of the world, and the good that he has done will live forever. He has made it possible for every man who dreams of extending the boundaries of human knowledge, and for every painter who wishes to learn how to achieve his art in the best way, and for every boy and girl who longs for that special instruction which will help them in solving the problems of their lives, to attain their

souls' desires, by the conversion of his wealth into a great reservoir for human service. Mr. Carnegie has thus enabled all aspiring people to achieve their ambitions.

We have had other bereavements during the past year. It is only a few weeks ago, in fact, only a few days ago, that our dear friend, Dr. John A. Brashear, was taken away from us. Dr. Brashear was a member of the Carnegie Institute Board from the beginning. I doubt if any man ever lived at any time in the world's history who was more beloved by the people of his time than Dr. Brashear was by the people of Pittsburgh; and no one ever lived who more richly deserved that love and affection. His last words were,—

> "We have loved the stars too fondly
> To be fearful of the night."

In this case we can agree with Mark Antony, who seems to have been the orator for all such occasions,—

> "His life was gentle,
> And the elements so mixed in him that Nature
> Could stand up and say to all the world
> This was a man."

We had still another loss when our noble and beloved friend Mr. Enoch Rauh was taken away from us. Mr. Rauh was the Chairman of what we call our Committee on Buildings and Grounds; he was also a member of the Technical Schools Committee, and in those capacities and in other fields he did splendid work. In

A Children's Hour for a Talk about Art in the "Children's Museum of Art"

Drawing Room of School of Architecture in the Building of Division
of the Arts of the Carnegie Institute of Technology

his own modest and retiring yet forceful way, he made himself a tower of strength to us all, and he has left a permanent impression upon the progress of Carnegie Institute.

Now, those are sad things that come into our hearts, and it is proper and right, I believe, that we should try to dispel them and to lift our spirits into the happy atmosphere which has always prevailed on a Founder's Day. So, if I may paraphrase the words of *Hamlet* to our distinguished Guest of Honor this afternoon, and say, "Your Lordship is welcome from Denmark," I think it will apply, because Dr. Egan has been long in Denmark. *Hamlet* says,—

"Denmark's a prison! Then is the world one, a goodly one!"

but I do not think that Dr. Egan has ever looked upon it as a prison. He has done distinguished service there as the Minister of the United States Government. His work is well known as an author and an editor and a diplomat. I remember with how much pleasure I read his life of St. Francis, under the title "Everybody's St. Francis"; and he made us feel that that was the right title, that that wonderful Catholic father was, in his touch with humanity and his service to mankind, everybody's St. Francis. It was published in the *Century Magazine*.

It is with a great deal of pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, that I present to you this afternoon Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, Former Minister of the United States to Denmark.

Dr. Egan was given a most enthusiastic reception, and his address was received with great interest and appreciation, which frequently manifested itself by applause.

His address follows, as it was given, entirely without notes, and in a pleasant conversational manner.

ADDRESS

BY

MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN

AMERICA IN THE DIPLOMATIC WORLD

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

You know—at least, you do not know, but I know, that when a man gets to be of a certain age, nothing pleases him but the most unmitigated—I was going to say flattery, but I say compliments; and, in order to mitigate the effect of the charming things that Colonel Church has said about me, I abase myself a little. I must confess to you, ladies and gentlemen, that I was the man that discovered Dr. Cook [*Applause and laughter*]; also the original guest at the dinner to whom the toastmaster said—a less tactful person than Colonel Church—"Will you make your speech now, or shall we let the guests enjoy themselves a little longer?" [*Laughter.*]

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I must make a real apology for speaking to you to-day. I have been nearly

eleven years abroad, and since then I have been in the hospital most of the time, so that I am just in the process of discovering my own country. In this process I may be discovered to my own disadvantage, but I cannot help that. Although "a veteran diplomatist," as the papers say, I am always a sincere man, although not always quite a frank man. I must then apologize for speaking perhaps somewhat from the foreign point of view, and if I make mistakes in my judgment of the temperament and psychology of the American to-day—who changes very frequently, who is plastic and progressive, and probably the most susceptible creature in the world to passing circumstances, but after all, underneath it, has a tremendous and constant fund of common sense,—if I make that mistake, I hope you will excuse me.

I do not think that any nation in the world could be so little prepared for the epoch into which we are passing as our country is to-day. The question of preparedness for the late war is one thing; that I shall not consider, but it seems to me we are facing to-day a question of unpreparedness which will have to be settled and answered, not by the President, who, after all, is the representative of the people; not by the Congress, who, if our theory of democracy be true, is the people, the people incarnate; but by the people themselves, through greater understanding and consequently greater sympathy with the essentials of the problems that we are about to face.

I remember that during my last conversation some

years ago with Andrew Carnegie—may divine light shine upon him!—he spoke very earnestly of the means of preventing wars. This, I think, was in 1913. He had the idea that if the children of the world were educated as to the real horrors of war, the beginning of the end of wars might be brought about. But I hardly think that he had any very great hope of ending wars permanently within your generation. If you consider it, I think you will agree that his idea of gradually bringing up, gradually increasing, gradually making to grow, an individual conscience, is, after all, the very best means of preventing wars, which—say what you will about their ennobling power—are simply too horrible to exist in any condition of civilization.

Mr. Carnegie, as we all do, believed that war might be noble at times; that a man must fight to the death for his soul's sake, for his friend's sake, for his liberty and his rights, but he held that as civilization was tending more and more to

> "That far-off divine event
> To which the whole creation moves,"—

that a time must come when people, in the new light of the universe, in the plenitude of a greater knowledge of God, would say that wars were unspeakable. But he proposed then, I remember, that this should be done through the creation of an individual conscience, which would gradually become a national conscience. After a time, especially during these first years of the war, when we seemed to be out of it, many of our cleverest

men—in fact, I may say most Americans—seemed to look at a European war as something that concerned us very little. I think they fancied that the territorial struggles might be localized; that there would be combats on the other side of the Atlantic, of course, but no combat in which we could possibly be involved. And that, ladies and gentlemen, came out of a condition of mind, the result of our circumstances—our fortunate circumstances—and of our traditions.

It was difficult for us, and it is difficult to-day for us, to understand the political point of view of Europe, or even perhaps of England, which is nearest to us. It is most hard because we have still the mentality that left us almost oblivious to the coming war, that made nearly every American feel that a great war was unspeakable and impossible. It was from that very condition that war arose. It was our ignorance very largely of European conditions that helped us to permit it in the beginning, and made us be for a time indifferent,—not the lack of that conscience training of which Mr. Andrew Carnegie spoke.

I speak very frankly to-day, at the risk of being looked on as cynical and perhaps wanting in that spirit of gentleness which characterizes, I think, our own people, when I say that previous to the year 1918 there was no great European nation that had a really educated national conscience. There was no little country that was safe, protected by the moral sense of any Great

Power. The question of territorial aggrandizement, of commercial competition, was the one question that concerned all the great nations in the world, not only Germany,—Germany was consistent and logical, she still held to those nefarious doctrines of diplomacy which were so well expressed, following the old philosophers, in the doctrines of Machiavelli. The policy of Germany was frankly Machiavellian. The policy of other countries was unfrankly Machiavellian. The diplomatists veiled in exquisite phrases the real intent of their countries, which was "To divide and conquer."

European diplomacy never meant that wars were to be avoided. It meant that wars were to be arranged when it was to the advantage of any country to arrange them. The point of view that we Americans have, that war should be avoided to the last minute, to the last provocation, never occurred to the chancellors of Europe at that time. In 1909 we in Europe believed that a war was inevitable between Germany and Russia. We knew perfectly well there was no moral question at the bottom of that war. Germany was determined to control Russia, in order to have a free path from Hamburg to the Persian Gulf, and to dominate the world. Russia had her own desires. She wanted Constantinople. But living as I did, in a little nation, always threatened by the great Colossus to the South, believing as these Danes did, and knowing that no other nation, no Great Power in the world could or would protect them if it were in the interests of any

other Great Power to let Germany have her way, I felt very deeply the horror of a condition in Europe brought about by the atrophy of the national consciences. And when Mr. Carnegie suggested that the conscience of the children would develop into a national conscience, that we should begin with the education of the children in Europe—we had already begun here—it was his belief that the individual conscience of the child should be gradually made to form national consciences.

The war came. We entered the war—and we entered the war most righteously, a little late,—unhappily, a little late—but if our diplomacy—if our diplomatic experience had been perhaps what it ought to have been, the war would not have been inevitable.

What I want to say is that the entrance of America since the war into diplomacy was the entrance of an untrained youth who had chased to a certain extent the rainbow and thought he had found it, who had done impossibilities through freedom and the virtues; who had no bad past. Now, Europe had no national consciences. And that is my reason why to-day I want to ask you to be tolerant and to be gentle and to be sympathetic and to remember that those people, those European countries had borne for years the weight of a tremendously bad system of diplomacy.

I say, ladies and gentlemen, at the risk of shocking you, that I believe in secret diplomacy, but I do not believe in secret policies. No nation to-day, especially since the pronouncements that America has made, and

the transatlantic acceptance of them, has the right to form policies without the understanding and knowledge of the people of that country. This means democracy; but then it also means, ladies and gentlemen, that the people of that country shall be so educated that they will be able perhaps to understand or to appreciate the value of those policies. The methods of conducting and of bringing those policies to a successful end must often be secret. You cannot unveil to every man in the street every step in a business process. To the untrained mind, and the unthinking mind, and the emotional mind, you cannot explain every step in a diplomatic process, without probably ruining the object of that process. But a knowledge of the policy of the state in which he lives and in which he votes is the right of every democrat, and that, I think, is what we ought to fight for. And not to destroy, as we appear to want to destroy in European minds on our entrance into the diplomatic world, the processes of traditional diplomacy. We, fortunately, through our educational system—I mean our political educational system, which was given to us by George Washington and Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln—have a clean international past. Truths that had to be taught to foreign countries belong to ours by instinct. They are the fundamentals of our policy. But it is not so in Europe. We were so sure of the needlessness of diplomatic training that when we found a gentleman of distinguished talents,

above all of distinguished wealth, who had done great service to his political party, we sent him abroad to be ornamental; or sometimes, if we found a man who could not manage his affairs at home, we sent him over to manage the affairs of the nation. [*Laughter.*] During that process, though, the fundamentals of our service were just as bad as they are now. Fancy a highly efficient people like the American people depending for their foreign policy on the work of mere amateurs whose qualifications were that they worked well for some partisan issue at home! Our position was scornfully tolerated by Europe. Europeans said it was the American way. And it was not so foolish as it appears to be, because, after all, we thought we had no very great problems to consider. The Venezuelan problem was great, but that was arranged. It required only a certain amount of good feeling and common sense. But there are arising to-day tremendous problems which cannot be arranged by mere common sense. We have tried to settle the affairs of Europe by cutting the Gordian knot with an ax, and we have failed utterly.

Take the position of Europe toward us to-day. Nobody can deny that our Allies are grateful for our material help; but nobody can deny that they are resentful of what they call our "interference." When we propose to force a democracy, which they do not in the least understand, on people who have not the faintest idea of what we mean by democracy, we are doing, to say the least, a very undiplomatic thing. And, ladies

and gentlemen, they are not likely to forgive us for it. Then again, they do not in the least understand our method of government. We have made tremendous promises to them—and all of a sudden it is discovered that we have failed to keep them! It is easy enough for us to understand that; we know the point of view of certain Senators. We know that the Senate has always made it its duty to scrutinize treaties. We know the point of view of the President. But does Europe know the point of view of the people? As a people we have the most righteous intentions, the most altruistic intentions in the world. But you know—I am afraid I am a little irreverent—that although Salome did not cut off the head of John the Baptist with exactly altruistic motives, she induced Herod to cut off his head, all the same! And some people in Europe look on us—judging only the result—as we look on the energetic Salome. And when we find a European country astonished to discover that its head is cut off by one of those manipulations of territories which have occurred to us to make, you can hardly expect them to be grateful or sympathetic. You cannot settle the position of Bulgaria in regard to Macedonia, you cannot settle the position of Denmark in regard, for instance, to Schlesvig, without understanding many conditions. We proposed to give back all Schlesvig to Denmark. Then we discovered that the most of the Danes do not want the whole of Schlesvig. They looked upon the acquirement of the whole of it as a misfortune. But we said, "Schlesvig was Danish, let the Danes take it." They

say, "We cannot take it, because you burden us with a number of German voters and a number of German recalcitrants." That is what we are doing in other places. Those people are bewildered by the effect of our diplomatic deliberations on their affairs. And I think that is very largely due—you will forgive me for saying it, because I told you in the beginning I was speaking largely from a foreign point of view—because we say to them, "We will make the world safe for democracy," without defining what kind of democracy we mean. For instance, take the Russian brand of democracy, take the kind of democracy that I knew in some of the Scandinavian nations, a democracy that does not mean giving everybody an opportunity; it does not mean what we understand, but it means an absolute negation of all the conservative traditions, legal and social, that have held the world together since the world began to be civilized.

For instance, at the risk of appearing frivolous, I must tell you my experience with a very eminent Bolshevik. In diplomacy, you know, one knows everybody, from the Czar of Russia to Nihilists. There came one day to our Legation a very bearded Russian whom I had met somewhere. He insisted on entering, and I saw him. He rushed forward with both arms open, buried me in his beard and kissed me on both cheeks, and then said in French, "My dear Mr. Minister, we are friends at last, we are colleagues. The bad old system of life is gone,—all conventions have broken down. You began to break them down first! We are

all democrats together now! The women are free," he said, "as well as the men. I want to congratulate you on what you have done and what your wife, a typical American woman, has done for us." I was rather surprised at this; but of course I held my tongue. And he said then, "Under the bad old dispensation, you know we were tied in marriage to a woman. If you were divorced twice, it was about all that could happen to you. The third divorce was almost impossible and so expensive; but I observe with the greatest pleasure that your wife and some of the other ladies present have started here a Woman's Exchange." [*Laughter.*]

From the extreme radical Russian democratic point of view, we were benefactors of the world, he said. He continued, "Now I am a poor man, I am not obliged to spend a thousand rubles for a divorce. I go into the Woman's Exchange, I understand that I pay a mild fee, and I receive the photograph of a lady, and if I like it, I go away with the lady." [*Laughter.*]

This represents that point of view of democracy which rather shocks us, but which is the essential point of view of very many of those Europeans whom we are trying to force to be democrats.

It seems to me that, in view of this condition, in view of the bad old traditions of the diplomacy and Machiavellian policies which brought the war about, and for which all nations are responsible—we less so than others, more by sins of omission than by crimes of commission, by ignorance of foreign affairs rather than by any bad principle—in view of this, as we have gone

into we should realize that diplomacy—diplomacy, the preventing friction between nations, of delaying war, of alleviating bitterness—diplomacy is an art and a science, and it implies a knowledge of the point of view of other people and a certain sympathy with that point of view.

When you remember that Europe to-day is burdened by the bad old traditions of the nefarious Congress of Vienna and the more nefarious Congress of Berlin, how can you expect Europeans to see things as you see them? For instance, you are the favored people of the earth, with your unbroken traditions, from your line of absolutely noble men—not "noble" in the European sense, but really and essentially noble men, like Theodore Roosevelt. When we think of our traditions and when we know the load—the incubus that lies on those people,—what sympathy they deserve from us, what understanding and sympathy!

If, for instance, New York, the imperial New York, were the enemy of the little State of Connecticut, and the people of the smaller State looked across their borders, as the Kaiser once said, looking at Russia—"separated from each other by a little patch of potatoes,"—knowing that an enemy faced them, believing that New York was about to throw itself, at a moment's irritation, on its enemy, Connecticut; or if there was a traditional strife and jealousy between Pennsylvania and Maryland which might break out at any moment, what would be your method? Quite different from what it is to-day! And yet our system of diplomacy has

been to ignore all this. We have read into the psychology of those people a nobility, a power of resiliency, of progress, which is not as ours, because history and traditions and circumstances and geography have hampered them.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I am afraid I have gone beyond my time, but I should like to say by way of ending: We are in the diplomatic world. We have rushed into these entanglements—these foreign entanglements, which our Founders begged us to avoid. We are in; whether right or wrong, we are in; we cannot get out! I know very well that Europe to-day, while it is grateful, is simply awaiting an opportunity to show us that in her opinion we have been rather overbearing, that we have attempted to be schoolmaster of the world, without understanding the first rudiments of the condition of mind of our pupils. This is the truth, but not a popular truth. How are we going to remedy this? By looking on diplomacy, the art and science of diplomacy, as simply reflecting our state of mind, as dependent on our own local education? No people in the world is more ignorant of foreign affairs than we are—and our newspapers often make the ignorance more dense. I should say that we shall require, not only that moral force and moral understanding which we have, not only that great political tradition which is part of the breath of our lives, which may save us, in the last event, from the evils of too much partisanship, but an intellectual knowledge of and interest in the minds of foreign people. My Bol-

shevik with his idea of the Woman's Exchange was not exceptional. Europeans define democracy in many different ways. The peoples of Europe must determine their own form of government.

In my opinion, there is much more freedom under the monarchical form of government in which I lived for nearly eleven years than there is here to-day. I should not want to change,—but let us realize that, while we have this great moral force and an altruism and idealism which no other nation in the world has, Europe is amazed by our failure to keep our promises.

We look on Italy sometimes as arrogant, France as grasping, England as becoming just a little ungrateful. Before we begin to condemn these nations, let us remember the fact that, with the best intentions in the world, we have left the condition of Europe, politically and socially, worse than it was at the declaration of the armistice. How are we going to remedy this? Not by eloquence, not by the reiteration of our own good intentions. You know, when a man's leg is cut off, your good intentions or my good intentions do not console him. The moral purpose to help him, we have; the material means for carrying out our moral purpose, we have; but what we need to-day, since we have come diplomatically into the world and become a part of the great concert of the world, including Japan and China, is that individual education in the knowledge of foreign peoples and foreign points of view that may enable us to help them effectually now,

and in the future to forgive through understanding them. [*Applause.*]

The Pittsburgh Male Chorus then sang two songs, "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," by Stephen C. Foster, and "Viking Song," by S. Coleridge-Taylor.

"COME WHERE MY LOVE LIES DREAMING"

Stephen C. Foster

Come where my love lies dreaming,
Dreaming the happy hours away,
In visions bright redeeming the fleeting joys of day.
Come with a lute, come with a lay,
Come, oh come, my love is sweetly dreaming;
Come where my love lies dreaming,
Dreaming the happy hours away.
Soft is her slumber,
Tho'ts bright and free, dance through her dreams
like gushing melody;
Light is her young heart, light may it be,
Dreaming the happy hours away.
Come where my love lies dreaming,
Dreaming the happy hours away.

VIKING SONG

S. Coleridge-Taylor

Clang, clang, clang on the anvil,
In the smithy by the dark North Sea;
Is it Thor that is smiting with the hammer,
Is it Odin with the leather on his knee?
Clang, clang, clang on the anvil,
There are steel ships wanted on the sea!

Clang, clang, clang on the anvil,
And the flames of the forges leap.
Old Thor, with his red beard glowing,
Has his eye on the furrows of the deep.
Clang, clang, clang on the anvil,
For the forge of the Viking may not sleep!

Clang, clang, clang on the anvil,
And the hammers of the island leap;
Britannia with her bright hair glowing,
Has her eye on the furrows of the deep.
Clang, clang, clang on the anvil,
For the blood of the Viking may not sleep!

Clang, clang, clang on the anvil,
On the margin of the soul-bright sea,
Is it Odin that is watching in the shadow?
Is it Thor where the sparks fly free?
Clang, clang, clang on the anvil,
There are steel ships wanted on the sea!

DAVID MCKEE WRIGHT.

THE PRESIDENT: I would like to say to these gentlemen who compose the Pittsburgh Male Chorus, and who have furnished this splendid music, that Dr. Egan has said he would like me to say it is the best music he has heard in many a day.

One of the best things on these occasions—because, having been secretary for many years, I had to do it myself—is in presenting a report of the progress of the year. It always has one charm, it is short. I think it is right to let the audience into the secret of learning how it is done. The Secretary gathers up vast stores

of raw materials from the directors of the different departments, who always want their department to have special mention, and then he skims out the best things and puts them in the report. He always gets along all right—and I always got along all right—until he comes to Dr. Holland's material, and there he strikes the realms of science, and sometimes we get away with it and sometimes we don't. I mention this because we had a conference in the President's office just before we came on the platform. Dr. Egan was in attendance, and he heard the discussion. The question was how to pronounce the plural of a new kind of animal that Dr. Holland has introduced into the museum. We all put it up to Mr. Oliver, and we will let him solve it for you. [*Laughter.*]

Mr. Augustus K. Oliver, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, prefaced the Annual Report, "The Progress of the Year," by saying:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Before proceeding with the necessary evil that Colonel Church has spoken of, I would like to read a letter which has just recently been received by Colonel Church, and is a message to all who are here. It is from New York.

"Dear Colonel Church:

It is with great regret that I am obliged to decline the kind invitation of the Trustees of Carnegie Insti-

tute to be present on Founder's Day. My daughter and her husband share this regret. We can never forget that the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh was Mr. Carnegie's first great foundation, and as such must ever hold a unique position in our hearts. We have watched its growth from the beginning with ever increasing pride, and have rejoiced when from time to time other public-spirited friends of Pittsburgh have added from their treasures to enrich this beautiful center of uplift, for we believe that coöperation is the watchword of the future for enterprises of all kinds.

(Signed) LOUISE W. CARNEGIE."

Mr. Oliver continued: In order that after I get started with this necessary evil, I can proceed with all due speed, I will explain what Colonel Church had in mind about the plural of the animal. The animal that he referred to is the rhinoceros, and there happened to be two of them, so that we have to speak of them in the plural. I thought we might say that we had one rhinoceros and also another rhinoceros. It seemed to be necessary to find out what the plural was. Dr. Holland inclined to the Greek, and said that the real plural ought to be "rhinocerota"; the Colonel said probably it was Latin, and maybe the plural was "rhinoceræ." I thought, being the Secretary and an American, that it might be wise for me to stick to the United States, so I call the plural "rhinoceroses." [*Laughter.*]

Mr. Oliver then read the Annual Report.

Group of Black Rhinoceroses (*Rhinoceros bicornis*)

The specimen to the right was shot by Mr. Childs Frick; the specimen to the left, by Col. Theodore Roosevelt

(Mounted by R. H. Santens and Assistants)

Carnegie Library, Central Lending Division

THE PROGRESS OF THE YEAR

BY

AUGUSTUS K. OLIVER
Secretary of the Board of Trustees

In the past year all departments of the Institute have shown their accustomed activity.

THE LIBRARY

In the Library the gain in volume of work over the preceding year is shown by the following facts: About 250,000 more books were loaned. The attendance showed a corresponding increase. More new borrowers were added than in any previous year. Over 17,000 residents of Pittsburgh who had never used the Library became registered borrowers. Nearly 12,000 more people used the Reference Department and 20,000 more books were consulted for reference purposes than in 1918. There was a considerable increase in the number of requests for information, the gain in the Reference Department alone being over 2,500. The Technology Department's correspondence extended to 32 States and many foreign countries. There

were more blind borrowers than in previous years, 26 of whom are just learning to read. A gain was made in library extension work, 21 library agencies having been added. There has also been accomplished some work of great value in determining future policies and extension of library service. For the present year, the City has generously increased the appropriation for the maintenance of the Library from $300,000 to $350,000, which enabled the Trustees to make some greatly needed readjustment of salaries among the staff and to continue its work on a high plane of public service.

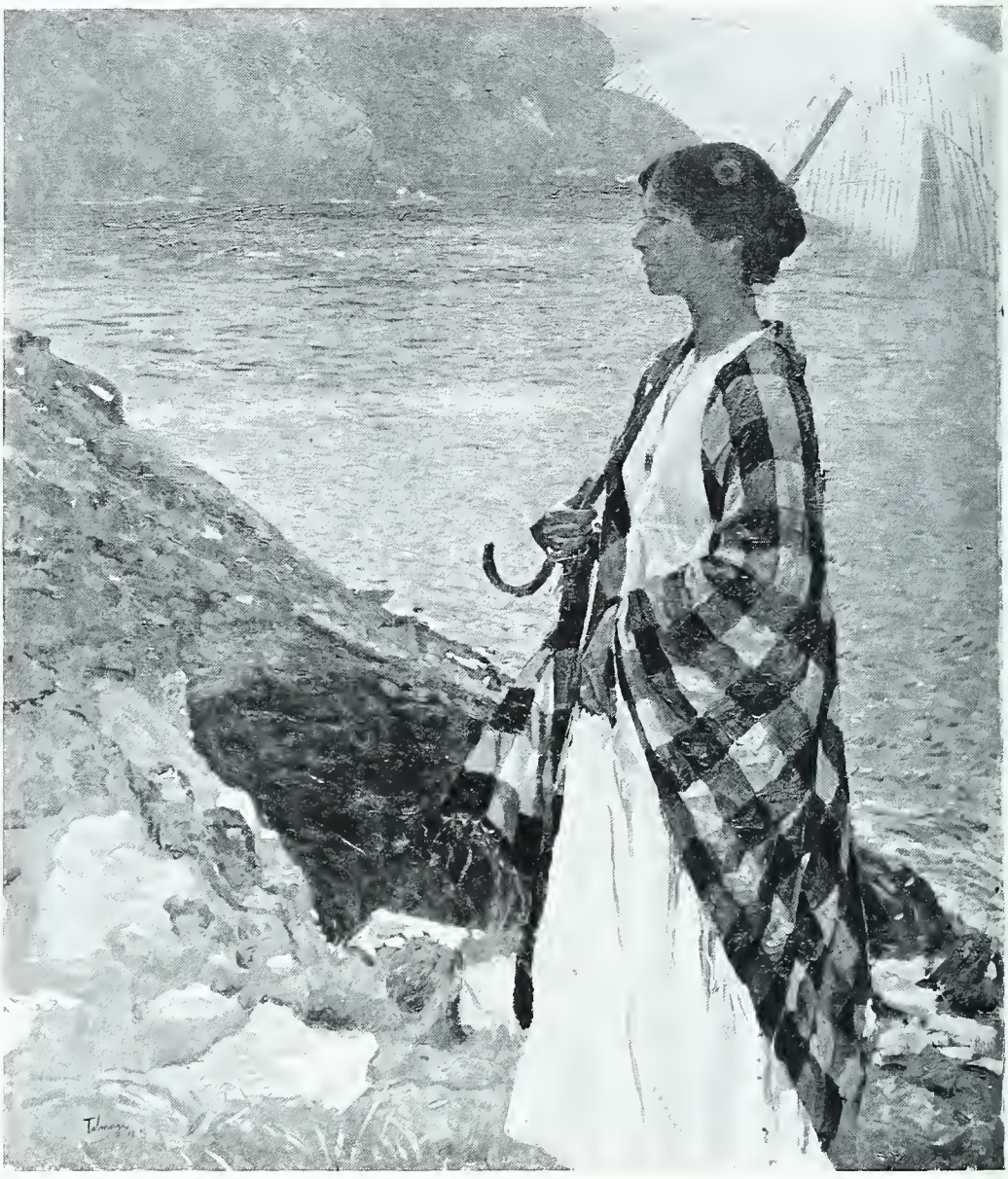
THE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE need for trained assistants in library work has led to a special effort to increase the enrollment for the coming year. Four Apprentice Classes were conducted during the year. A course in Literature was arranged in which were enrolled 32 members of the working staff of the Library.

THE MUSIC HALL

DURING the past season seventy-one organ recitals and six lectures were given in the Music Hall in the Institute, making an honorable record of twenty-five seasons, during which time they have attracted about two million people to the Institute, with an average attendance for the past season of 1,055.

Christmas Party at East Liberty Branch, December 20, 1919



"By the Cornish Sea"

Awarded Medal of the Second Class (Silver) carrying with it a prize of $1000

Algernon Talmadge

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

THE MUSEUM

In the Museum the collection of birds, already important, has been greatly enlarged. A group of African Rhinoceroses, one specimen shot by Mr. Childs Frick, the other by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, has been mounted and is ready for display. The educational activities of the Museum, both in the publication of scientific papers and in coöperative work with the schools and colleges of Pittsburgh, have been maintained.

FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT

In September, 1919, the Fine Arts Committee decided to re-establish the International Exhibitions of Paintings, which were interrupted by the war in 1914. The exhibition which opens to-day represents nearly all art producing countries and is one indication of the fact that the greater nations of the world have returned to the cultivation of those things which make for intellectual advancement.

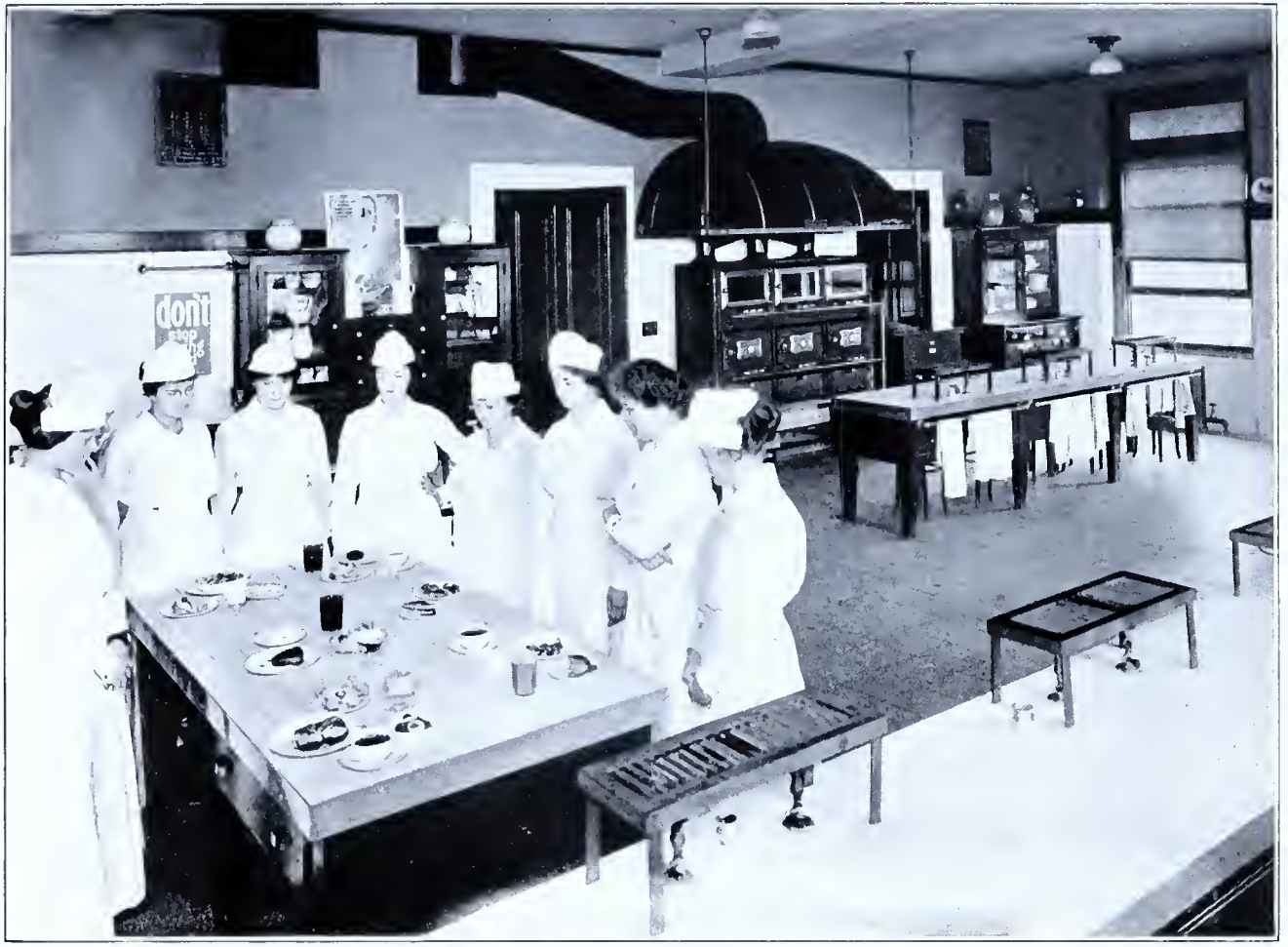
About 8,000 of the eighth grade students of the public schools of the City of Pittsburgh and the advanced classes from the parochial schools have come to the Institute within the year, under a systematic plan, for instruction in the appreciation of art, and students from out-of-town public schools are beginning to enjoy the privilege of coming.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

THE Carnegie Institute of Technology has been obliged, owing to the unprecedented demand for instruction following the close of the war, to enroll over 4,500 students for the year 1919-20, breaking past records and resulting in an overload far beyond the capacity of the school. It has, therefore, been decided to reduce very materially the registration for the next academic year, beginning September, 1920, and to concentrate all the resources of the Institute on a smaller number of students and to give them more personal attention.

The funds to cover the cost of an education at the Carnegie Institute of Technology come from two sources. The income from the endowment given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie provides for approximately three-fourths of the total expense. The other fourth is covered by the general fees collected from students. The fees charged to students have been placed at the lowest possible figure, $125.00 a year for regular day students and $30.00 a year for regular night students, thus fulfilling the purpose of the Founder to make available to those of limited means an education of the highest grade.

THE PRESIDENT: There was some doubt in the minds of the authorities of the Institute as to whether it would be wise just at this time to undertake a new International Art Exhibit, because so many painters



Class in Dietetics in the Margaret Morrison Carnegie Division
of the Carnegie Institute of Technology

"Susanna and Her Sisters"

Awarded Medal of the Third Class (Bronze) carrying with it a prize of $500

Walter Ufer

had been away in the war,—many of them, in fact, had been killed in the war, and those who had been saved from that disaster perhaps had not yet returned to their studios. But when the resolution was adopted that the Institute should resume its exhibitions, and inquiry was made and pictures invited, it was found that the artists looked upon Pittsburgh as being once more in the art field, and they reported their works for exhibition with great enthusiasm. The result is that the Institute will open an exhibition to the public this afternoon which is as high in its character and standard, I believe, as any that has ever been shown here in past years.

The International Art Jury have made the following awards of prizes:

Medal of the First Class (gold), carrying with it an award of $1,500, to Abbott H. Thayer for his painting entitled "Young Woman in Olive Plush."

Medal of the Second Class (silver), carrying with it an award of $1,000, to Algernon Talmadge for his painting entitled "By the Cornish Sea."

Medal of the Third Class (bronze), carrying with it an award of $500, to Walter Ufer for his painting "Susanna and Her Sisters."

Honorable Mention, Robert Spencer, "The White Mill."

Honorable Mention, George J. Coates, "The Spanish Dancer."

Honorable Mention, Frederick A. Bosley, "Looking at Prints."

This afternoon's celebration, which has been a very

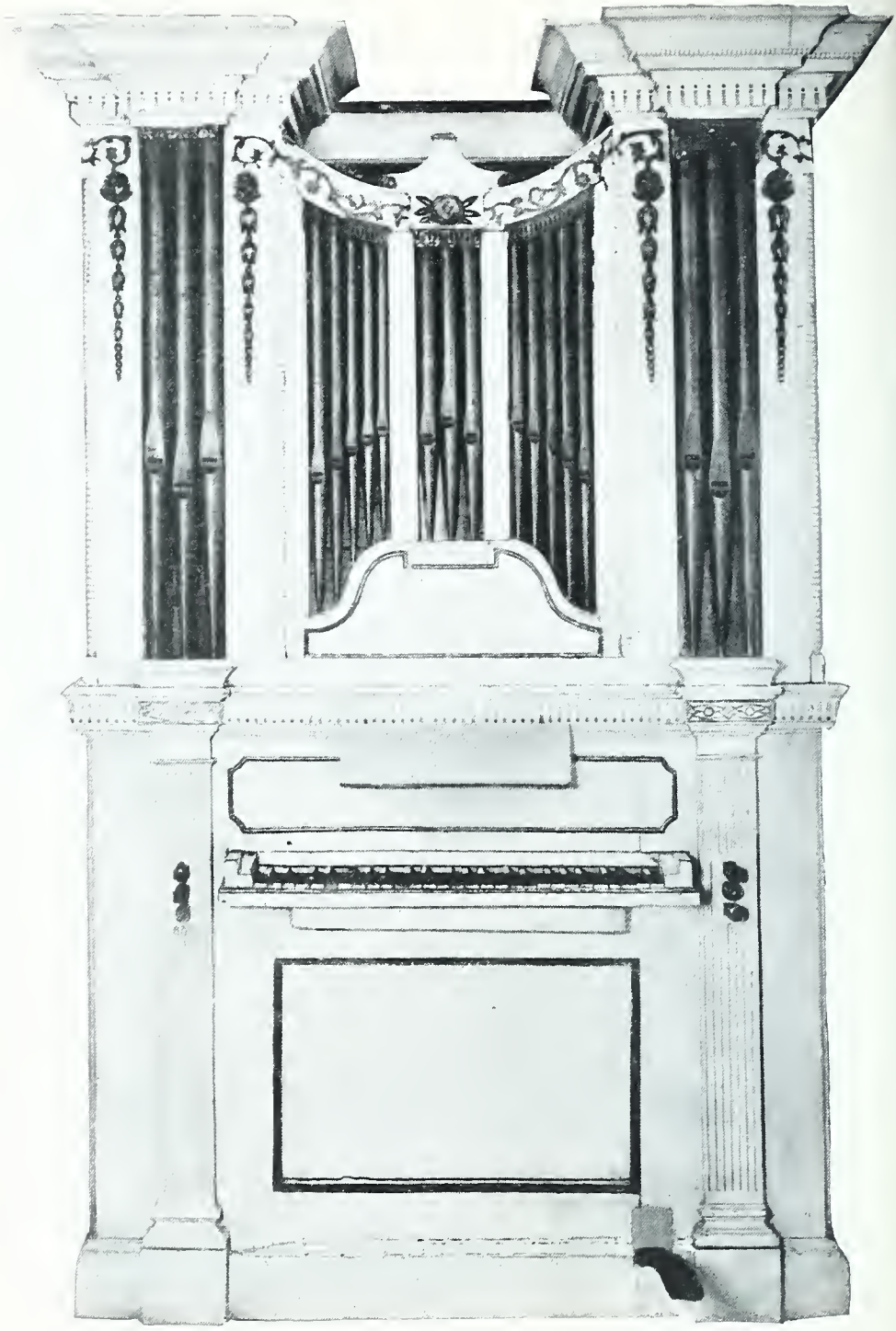
happy one, will close with the rendition by Mr. Heinroth of the Toccata from Widor's "Fifth Symphony," which was then played.

INTERNATIONAL JURY OF 1920

JOHN W. BEATTY, *President*

EMIL CARLSEN	New York City
BRUCE CRANE	Bronxville, N. Y.
ANDRÉ DAUCHEZ	Paris, France
CHARLES H. DAVIS	Mystic, Conn.
CHARLES W. HAWTHORNE	New York City
LEONARD OCHTMAN	Cos Cob, Conn.
JULIUS OLSSON	London, England
EDWARD W. REDFIELD	Center Bridge, Pa.
GARDNER SYMONS	New York City
EDMOND C. TARBELL	Washington, D. C.

Chemical Laboratory in the Division of Science and Engineering of the Carnegie Institute of Technology



The First Pipe-Organ Built West
of the Alleghany Mountains

It was constructed in the spring of the year 1787 at Cookstown
(now Fayette City, Pa.) by Joseph Downer
Loaned by U. C. Kramer

THE FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT

Year Ending March 31	Works of Art	Books	Running Expense	Totals
1897	$12,613.00		$14,745.77	$27,358.77
1898	24,231.24		18,690.10	42,921.34
1899	17,602.24		19,136.48	36,738.72
1900	9,216.02		21,502.92	30,718.94
1901	6,127.27		22,272.96	28,400.23
1902	11,004.78		25,510.52	36,515.30
1903	13,750.00		24,602.38	38,352.38
1904	5,350.00		36,323.48	41,673.48
1905	8,627.14		60,154.00	68,781.14
1906	7,476.65		44,175.15	51,651.80
1907	203.59		43,811.12	44,014.71
1908	5,993.76	$18.92	60,128.09	66,140.77
1909	4,201.50	83.92	49,542.99	53,828.41
1910	6,162.91	113.27	54,371.95	60,648.13
1911	36,331.95	223.22	44,030.36	80,585.53
1912	23,476.78	173.42	49,563.92	73,214.12
1913	7,964.65	252.04	57,707.86	65,924.55
1914	7,499.55	154.83	57,663.47	65,317.85
1915	10,600.00	93.49	49,784.34	60,477.83
1916	33,783.40	280.74	35,368.55	69,432.69
1917	18,240.28	224.82	48,619.42	67,084.52
1918	26,861.60	435.89	42,459.06	69,756.55
1919	42,916.26	209.55	47,274.12	90,399.93
1920	11,160.57	235.08	80,899.44	92,295.09
	$351,395.14	$2,499.19	$1,008,338.45	$1,362,232.78

In addition to the above amounts of which were expended from the endowments, Mr. Carnegie has made the following special gifts to the Art Department:		$1,362,232.78
April, 1903	$100,000.00	
February, 1907	9,875.10	109,875.10
		$1,472,107.88

MUSEUM DEPARTMENT

Year Ending March 31	Collections	Books	Running Expense	Totals
1897 .	$1,905.00		$9,788.27	$11,693.27
1898 .	10,475.15	$385.85	9,685.59	20,546.59
1899 .	5,067.52	14.25	14,990.75	20,072.52
1900 .	3,534.36	723.11	19,248.50	23,505.97
1901 .	4,930.73	154.30	19,969.60	25,054.63
1902 .	4,805.10	335.24	19,865.50	25,005.84
1903 .	14,835.51	1,933.28	27,660.35	44,429.14
1904 .	16,167.24	2,505.90	31,981.55	50,654.69
1905 .	11,977.12	2,110.57	37,455.45	51,543.14
1906 .	10,163.21	2,687.55	35,753.39	48,604.15
1907 .	5,905.29	1,386.84	73,918.09	81,210.22
1908 .	9,695.17	5,672.98	47,500.06	62,868.21
1909 .	10,368.86	4,543.35	42,742.43	57,654.64
1910 .	8,573.58	2,905.59	55,465.86	66,945.03
1911 .	11,359.49	4,076.25	52,389.73	67,825.47
1912 .	7,500.65	1,780.26	58,552.88	67,833.79
1913 .	8,538.91	1,416.41	57,681.32	67,636.64
1914 .	10,641.82	1,188.73	54,400.17	66,230.72
1915 .	10,702.89	2,494.00	59,295.52	72,492.41
1916 .	14,593.92	865.72	70,273.20	85,732.84
1917 .	12,729.48	994.50	71,087.60	84,811.58
1918 .	19,826.12	768.30	77,455.76	98,050.18
1919 .	16,021.09	163.70	64,966.69	81,151.48
1920 .	18,620.69	1,387.44	77,832.51	97,840.64
	$248,938.90	$40,494.12	$1,089,960.77	$1,379,393.79

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

In addition to the above expenditures of Mr. Carnegie has given the Museum a special allowance and special gifts, as follows:		$1,379,393.79
[1] From 1899 through 1909 (11 years) $10,000 each year .	$110,000.00	
[1] From 1910 to October, 1914.	71,250.00	
In 1903, for the Bayet Collection of fossils	25,000.00	
In 1905, for the Jeffries Collection of minerals . . .	20,000.00	226,250.00
		$1,605,643.79

[1] For paleontological research.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY[2]

	Appropriation	Running Expense
1904	(These amounts paid by . . .	$6,225.02
1905	Mr. Carnegie, including . . .	24,077.35
1906	part of 1907) . . .	75,979.58
1907	$65,156.51	136,529.27
1908	196,000.00	196,673.10
1909	196,000.00	264,416.27
1910	257,142.16	295,947.68
1911	244,714.00	348,761.37
1912	244,500.00	356,314.38
1913	289,500.00	425,049.50
1914	328,341.80	445,395.57
1915	400,500.00	486,645.53
1916	440,083.33	512,599.48
1917	465,000.00	560,264.72
1918	506,000.00	589,355.58
1919	500,229.67	585,538.14
1920	648,000.00	930,236.17
	$4,781,167.47	$6,240,008.71

[2] A department of the Carnegie Institute.

The difference between the appropriation and the running expense for the schools was covered by tuition fees and the amounts appropriated ($50,000 a year) by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission for the years 1911 to 1914 inclusive and since then by a new endowment. In the year 1909, the Committee on Technical Schools advised the expenditure of the tuition fees, collected to that time, for running expenses.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

SCHOOLS

Buildings, including Grading and Grounds expense	$5,523,371.41

MAIN BUILDING AND LIBRARY BRANCHES

Cost of Main Institute Building .	$5,800,000.00	
Cost of eight branch buildings .	700,000.00	$6,500,000.00

In 1917 for organ improvements in Music Hall .	$30,000.00

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

ANNUAL OUTLAY FOR THE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE MAIN INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY BUILDING[1]

Year Ending March 31	Carnegie Endowment	Appropriated by City of Pittsburgh	Contingent Fund[2]	Totals
1908	$53,000.00	$48,000.00	$6,053.40	$107,053.40
1909	58,000.00	46,000.00	1,718.78	105,718.78
1910	58,000.00	49,000.00	1,512.10	108,512.10
1911	58,286.00	54,000.00	4,095.19	116,381.19
1912	58,500.00	55,000.00	4,272.51	117,772.51
1913	60,566.00	55,500.00	2,790.43	118,856.43
1914	62,000.00	57,341.00	2,945.60	122,286.60
1915	63,278.00	58,592.00	3,426.35	125,296.35
1916	63,484.00	56,145.00	2,395.24	122,024.24
1917	63,484.00	59,125.00	3,170.92	125,779.92
1918	78,452.27	64,565.00	2,961.77	145,979.04
1919	105,000.00	70,875.00	5,561.66	181,436.66
1920	100,000.00	87,500.00	3,523.94	191,023.94
	$882,050.27	$761,643.00	$44,427.89	$1,688,121.16

[1] Prior to the dedication of the new Main Building in 1907 the City of Pittsburgh paid the entire cost of the operation and maintenance of the Main Building. Since that time the Carnegie Institute has assumed the larger share of that cost.

[2] Contingent Fund represents money earned from rental of Lecture Hall, etc.

PENSION FUND AND TRAINING SCHOOL

Year Ending March 31	Appropriated to Pension Fund	Appropriated to Carnegie Library School
1908	$5,000.00	$2,000.00
1909	5,000.00	7,000.00
1910	5,000.00	7,000.00
1911	5,000.00	7,000.00
1912	5,000.00	7,919.11
1913	1,000.00	7,000.00
1914	10,000.00	5,000.00
1915	10,000.00	7,500.00
1916	6,000.00	7,500.00
1917	6,000.00	7,500.00
1918	6,000.00	10,000.00
1919	5,000.00	15,000.00
1920	5,000.00	15,000.00
	$74,000.00	$105,419.11

SUMMARY

Carnegie Institute and Library Buildings	$6,500,000.00	
Carnegie Institute of Technology:		
Cost to date	5,207,432.70	
For Land Purchases . .	250,000.00	
		$11,957,432.70

Endowments

March, 1896. Fine Arts and Museum Departments . .	$1,000,000.00	
December, 1901. Fine Arts and Museum Departments .	1,000,000.00	
		2,000,000.00

Carnegie Institute of Technology			
May, 1906	$2,000,000.00		
Jan., 1909	1,000,000.00		
Feb., 1912	1,000,000.00		
Mar., 1913	1,150,000.00		
Dec., 1913	500,000.00		
Jan., 1914	1,000,000.00		
May, 1916	500,000.00		
Dec., 1916	556,000.00		
		$7,706,000.00	
May, 1907 General Departments, Free	$4,000,000.00		
April, 1914. General Departments, Free	1,000,000.00		
		5,000,000.00	
			12,706,000.00
			$26,663,432.70

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

SUMMARY—*Continued*

Carried forward	$26,663,432.70

Expenditures

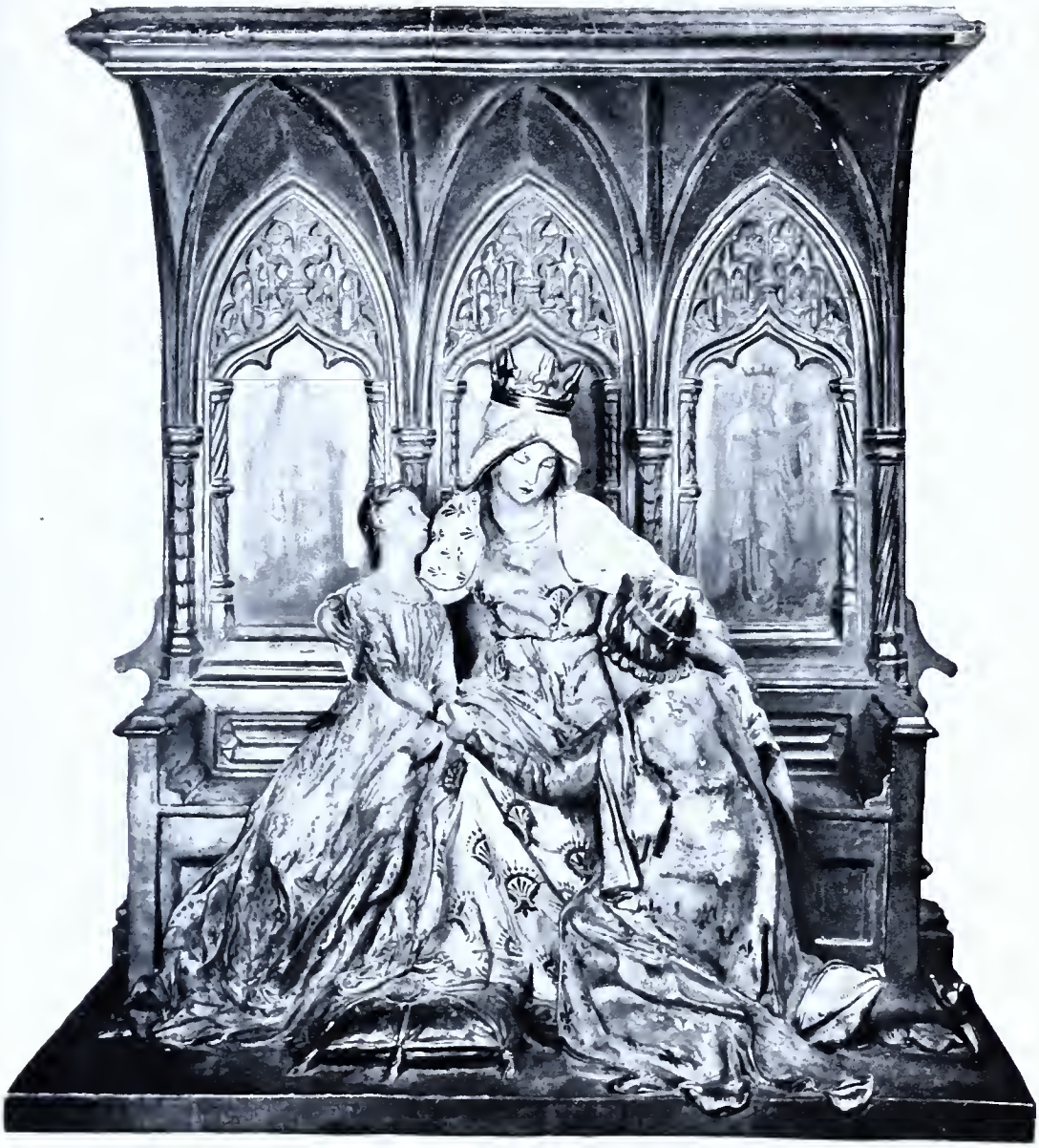
(Being Income from Endowment and Special Gifts)

Fine Arts Department . .	$1,472,107.88	
Museum Department . .	1,605,643.79	
Carnegie Institute of Technology	6,240,008.71	
Maintenance of Library Buildings	882,050.27	
Carnegie Library School . .	105,419.11	
Pension Fund	74,000.00	10,379,229.76
		$37,042,662.46

The amount appropriated by the City of Pittsburgh for the support of the Library and the maintenance of the Library Buildings and Grounds, includes the eight branches.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE LIBRARY

1895	$40,000.00	
1896	65,000.00	
1897	65,000.00	
1898	90,000.00	
1899	104,000.00	
1900	126,000.00	
1901	126,000.00	
1902	131,000.00	
1903	131,000.00	
1904	158,000.00	
1905	158,000.00	
1906	200,000.00	
1907	200,000.00	
1908	210,000.00	
1909	235,000.00	
1910	235,000.00	
1911	250,000.00	
1912	250,000.00	
1913	260,000.00	
1914	260,000.00	
1915	200,000.00	
1916	230,000.00	
1917	250,000.00	
1918	262,500.00	
1919	300,000.00	
1920	357,697.47	
		$4,894,197.47

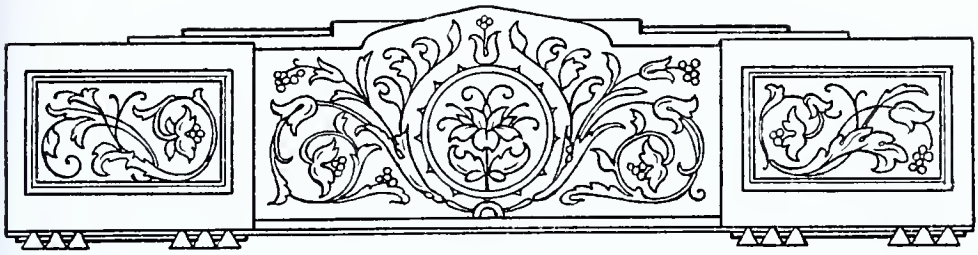


Polychrome and Gilded Wood-Carving, XVI Century

St. Louis (Louis IX) receiving a blessing from his Mother (Blanche of Castile) before leaving on a Crusade. From a Château near Bordeaux, France (DuPuy Collection)

Ivory Triptych, XVII Century

The Crowned Virgin and Saints (DuPuy Collection)



FOUNDER'S DAY ORATORS AND ADDRESSES

FIRST FOUNDER'S DAY
1896

Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie were present, in one of the small lecture-rooms, together with a special group of about one hundred persons. Mr. Carnegie made an address, and there was a report on "The Progress of the Year," made by the Secretary, the subject being used for a similar report each year thereafter.

SECOND FOUNDER'S DAY
1897

William McKinley.
"The Carnegie Institute—A Great and Successful Undertaking."

Dr. W. J. Holland.
"The Carnegie Museum."

John Dalzell.
"This University of the People."

THIRD FOUNDER'S DAY
1898

Andrew Carnegie.
"Early Triumphs."

Clarence Burleigh.
"The City and the Man."

FOURTH FOUNDER'S DAY
1899

Dr. Arthur T. Hadley.
"Modern Changes in Educational Ideals."
Jean François Raffaelli.
"The Universality of Art."
William M. Chase.
"The Utility of Art."
Dr. J. L. Wortman.
"The Wyoming Exploration of the Carnegie Museum."
Joseph Jefferson.
"A Player's Fancies."

FIFTH FOUNDER'S DAY
1900

Wu Ting Fang.
"Educational Ideals In and Out of China."
Christopher L. Magee.
"Pittsburgh's Progress" (read in his fatal illness).
Anders L. Zorn.
"Art Comprehension and Application."

SIXTH FOUNDER'S DAY
1901

Grover Cleveland.
"The Obligations of National Copartnership."
John W. Alexander.
"Our Tariff Against Art."
Robert W. Allan.
"A Word About the Institute."
Joseph Jefferson.
"As We Were Saying."

SEVENTH FOUNDER'S DAY
1902

WHITELAW REID.
"Wherein Lies Its Great Strength?"
RICHARD WATSON GILDER.
"Literature as an Art for Service."
JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
"A Word at Parting."

EIGHTH FOUNDER'S DAY
1903

WOODROW WILSON.
"The Statesmanship of Letters."
PETER S. GROSSCUP.
"The Moral Side of Our Present Corporation Policy."
CHILDE HASSAM.
"The Carnegie Institute in the American Art Movement."

NINTH FOUNDER'S DAY
1904

RT. HON. JOHN MORLEY.
"Some Thoughts on Progress."
EDMOND AMAN-JEAN.
"The Growth of Art in America."
SETH LOW.
"The Sap Which Vitalizes All."

TENTH FOUNDER'S DAY
1905

GEN. A. W. GREELY.
"Geographical Exploration: Its Moral and Material Results."
MELVILLE E. STONE.
"How the World's News is Gathered."

FOUNDER'S DAY

NOTE: Owing to rebuilding operations, there was no Founder's Day celebration in 1906, and the date, which had heretofore been the first Thursday in November, was, in 1907, changed to the last Thursday in April.

ELEVENTH FOUNDER'S DAY

1907

Three days were consumed in the dedication of the new building, five hundred distinguished guests from out-of-town participating. Several hundred formal addresses were presented in writing.

Those who spoke from the platform were the following:

DR. JOHN RHŶS, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford University.
"The Power of Wisdom." Prov. iii, 9–27.

REV. DR. E. S. ROBERTS, Vice-Chancellor, University of Cambridge.
"Invocation."

GEORGE W. GUTHRIE, Mayor of Pittsburgh.
"Address of Welcome."

ANDREW CARNEGIE.
"A Survey of Good Work."

THEODOR VON MOELLER, Prussian Minister of State.
"The Popular Significance of the Carnegie Institute."

PAUL DOUMER, President of the Chamber of Deputies, France.
"Plea for the Recognition of Intellectual Ideals."

BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT, Member of the Senate, France.
"The Organization of Peace."

P. CHALMERS MITCHELL, Director of the Royal Zoological Society, London.
"International Co-operation in Zoology."

CAMILLE ENLART, Director of the Trocadero Museum, Paris.
"French Sculpture of the Middle Ages."

JAMES CURRIE MACBETH, Lord Provost of Dunfermline, Scotland.
"Dunfermline's Son."

DR. JOHN ROSS, President Dunfermline Carnegie Trust.
"The Relationship of Pittsburgh and Dunfermline."
SIR WILLIAM HENRY PREECE.
"The Connection between Science and Engineering."
ERNST VON IHNE.
"Development of Architectural Style in Germany."
SIR ROBERT S. BALL, Astronomer Royal, Cambridge University.
"The Solution of a Great Scientific Difficulty."
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ALFRED VON LOEWENFELD, of the German Army.
"The German Military Constitution."
LEONCE BENÉDITE, Director of the Luxembourg Museum, Paris.
"The Mission of an Art Museum."
WILLIAM T. STEAD.
"The Next Step toward International Peace."
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
"The Dunfermline Trust."

TWELFTH FOUNDER'S DAY
1908

RT. HON. JAMES BRYCE.
"The Influence of Modern Science upon Modern Thought."
WILLIAM T. HORNADAY.
"Educational Value of Popular Museums."
HENRY E. KREHBIEL.
"The Orchestra as a Factor in Education."

THIRTEENTH FOUNDER'S DAY
1909

COUNT JOHANN HEINRICH VON BERNSTORFF.
"The Constitution of the German Empire."
SIR CASPAR PURDON CLARKE.
"The Art Museum—A Commercial Necessity."
SIR ALFRED EAST.
"International Art."

FOURTEENTH FOUNDER'S DAY
1910

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.
"The Day of Opportunity."
COUNT CONRAD DE BUISSERET.
"The Esthetic Side of Belgian History."

FIFTEENTH FOUNDER'S DAY
1911

DR. A. LAWRENCE LOWELL.
"Experts in a Democracy."
AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON.
"The Inspiration of Wise Leadership."
ANDREW CARNEGIE.
"The True Spirit of Service."

SIXTEENTH FOUNDER'S DAY
1912

VISCOUNT CHINDA.
"Japan's Culture of the Arts of Peace."
EUGÈNE J. A. DUQUESNE.
"French Ideals in Architecture."

SEVENTEENTH FOUNDER'S DAY
1913

HERBERT SPENCER HADLEY.
"Historical Analogies."

EIGHTEENTH FOUNDER'S DAY
1914

ANDREW CARNEGIE.
"The Progress of Eighteen Years."
DR. ALEXANDER C. HUMPHREYS.
"Present Tendencies in Education."

NINETEENTH FOUNDER'S DAY
1915

ROMULO S. NAÓN.
"The Achievement of Human Solidarity on the American Continent."
GUTZON BORGLUM.
"The Untold Story in America's Civilization."

TWENTIETH FOUNDER'S DAY
1916

JOHN BASSETT MOORE.
"The Peace Problem."

TWENTY-FIRST FOUNDER'S DAY
1917

GEORGE W. PERKINS.
"Our Supreme Test."
JAMES M. BECK.
"Our Debt to France."

TWENTY-SECOND FOUNDER'S DAY
1918

WALTER GEORGE SMITH.
"The Duty of the Hour."
MAURICE CASENAVE.
"Why Germany Fights France."

TWENTY-THIRD FOUNDER'S DAY
1919

OTTO H. KAHN.
"The Morning After."

TWENTY-FOURTH FOUNDER'S DAY
1920

MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN.
"America in the Diplomatic World."

SOME JEWELS SET TOGETHER

"The trustees of the Carnegie Art Galleries have put themselves at the head of the art movement not only in America, but also in Europe. An exhibition so choice, varied, and at the same time summarizing so completely the art tendencies of to-day is without parallel anywhere."—Charles H. Caffin, in *Harper's Weekly*, November, 1899.

"This international exhibition of Pittsburgh is the only international art society existing in the United States."—Jean François Raffaelli, 1899.

"The exhibition which has just been opened is the best one you ever had, and I am disposed to say, one of the best exhibitions of the century."—William M. Chase, 1899.

"Mr. Zorn agrees entirely with me in the opinion that the general average is higher than in any collection that has ever come before us as jurors."—Alexander Harrison, 1900.

"The galleries now contain as high a quality of canvases as has ever been gathered together in America, with the exception probably of the World's Fair at Chicago."—Kenyon Cox, 1900.

"The standard of the works sent here for exhibition is, to my mind, an exceptionally high one."—Anders L. Zorn, 1900.

"The Carnegie Institute is the first institution in the United States that has invited the works of international artists to be exhibited in America, thereby giving the public a fair idea of

what is being done in the Art World."—Robert W. Allan, 1901.

"Your Loan Exhibition, in representative range and in art value, is superb. It has entirely compelled the profound gratitude and honor of the nation."—Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, President Armour Institute, Chicago, 1902.

"You have a very beautiful exhibition—in point of evenness and quality, the best in this country."—Childe Hassam, 1903.

"Considering the size of the display and the number of works on view, I do not hesitate to pronounce this one of the finest collections of modern art that I have seen."—Alexander Roche, Edinburgh, 1904.

"The annual shows of the Carnegie Institute are like yearly World's Fairs of pictures."—Ernest Knaufft, in *Review of Reviews*, 1904.

"The exhibition is very important and interesting in the quality of American works and in the great variety of schools of all countries represented; and I was greatly impressed by the Institute's methods of administration and general organization."—Charles Cottet, 1905.

"The Carnegie Institute's Exhibition of 1907 was the most important international exhibition ever made in America, except at expositions."—W. M. R. French, 1907.

"The architectural collection represents a selection which evidences indubitable taste. One sees placed in equal relation works of the antique, the middle age, the Renaissance, the Grecian, the

French, and the Italian periods. Such perfect reproductions of the best models could not be gathered without great effort. It was thus that the magnificent cast of the Porch of St.-Gilles, at Gard, France, of which no other museum possesses more than a third, or some of the smaller parts, was secured, and made an imposing background in the grand hall of architecture. Such a collection is an incomparable instrument of education, and one cannot restrain himself in congratulating the organizers."—CAMILLE ENLART, Director Trocadero Museum, Paris, France, 1907.

"THE annual exhibition of 1908 proves the greatest progress of American art."—ALBERT NEUHUIJS, Amsterdam, Holland, 1908.

"YOU have an exhibition which, if not as large, is equal in quality to the great international exhibitions of the world."—SIR ALFRED EAST, 1909.

"THERE is nothing anywhere that has been done so well. It is most beautiful. It is astounding."—HENRI LE SIDANIER, 1910.

"A BETTER general average of goodness is not found in any of the exhibitions anywhere in the world."—GARDNER SYMONS, 1911.

"IT is undoubtedly the art event of the year. No other exhibit here or abroad can be placed above this year's work."—J. ALDEN WEIR, 1911.

"IT is the best exhibition of contemporary art that I have ever seen."—BEN FOSTER, 1912.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

"It appears to me to be an excellent opportunity, not only to the people of Pittsburgh who are interested in art, but to all the people throughout the United States, of judging the art movement of the world. Pittsburgh is universally recognized throughout Europe as an art centre."—Sir Alfred East, 1912.

"The medals at Pittsburgh have come to be the most coveted honors in the artistic world."—Charles Sims, 1913.

"I hear much of the great success of your Department of Fine Arts in the Carnegie Institute. People in Europe as well as in America who used to look with doubt upon Pittsburgh as an art centre are now revising their opinions. Permit me to congratulate you and your colleagues on the great work you have done there."—R. S. Woodward, President Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C., 1914.

"The Carnegie Institute Exhibitions are really considered the world's premier show of the year's art. It is tremendously gratifying to find the deserved interest in them spreading each year in art circles abroad."—Paul Dougherty, 1914.

"The Carnegie Institute's International Exhibition performs a unique service to the nation."—Clyde H. Burroughs, *Director*, Detroit Institute of Arts.